

DISCREET EVENING NEWS

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 2, 1906

NEW ROUTE TO THE ORIENT.

The announcement of the departure of an ocean steamship carrying passengers and freight from San Pedro, Cal., direct to Honolulu, is of more than common interest to the people of the Great West. It also points to the value of the Salt Lake Route as a feeder for a steamship line to the Orient, and it carries the minds of old settlers here back to the early history of Utah.

Half a century ago President Brigham Young foresaw the benefits likely to accrue from trade and traffic coming by the way of San Pedro as a Pacific port. It was to make connection with that point that he established colonies at Las Vegas, San Bernardino and other places along the route. At that time the Territory of Utah included that region, but when the State of California was organized, its boundaries took in that portion of the then Territory. It was expected that our missionaries to and from the islands to the west and south of this continent would travel along that line, and that immigrants from those distant points would come here by way of San Pedro.

The advent of the army sent here through misrepresentation by Federal officers under President Buchanan, was the means of breaking up those settlements, and the return of the colonists to headquarters. If that had not occurred, it is highly probable that thrifty "Mormon" towns would now dot the distance between our southern settlements to the place where a great harbor has been constructed.

The government has expended large sums to make that harbor all that is desired, and the starting of the ocean liner looks like a pointer in the direction of a splendid trade which will benefit not only the points to be reached, but the railroad that runs direct to San Pedro, and therefore indirectly this western region, and the whole commercial interests of the country.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

The railroad rate bill, now before the United States senate, defines the term "railroad" as including all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any corporation operating a railroad, including all switches, spurs, tracks and terminal facilities of every kind, as well as all freight depots, yards and grounds.

It makes it incumbent upon the railroads to furnish "transportation" upon "reasonable request" therefor, and "transportation" is defined as meaning cars and other vehicles and all instrumentalities and facilities of shipment or carriage, irrespective of ownership or of any contract, expressed or implied for the use thereof and all services in connection with the receipt, delivery, elevation and transfer in transit, ventilation, refrigerating or icing, storage and handling of property transported.

Section 2 of the bill provides that 30 days' notice must be given of any change in the schedules.

Section 4 confers power upon the Commission to hear complaints regarding alleged unreasonable rates, and "if it shall be of the opinion that any of the rates or charges whatsoever demanded, charged or collected by any common carrier or carriers, subject to the provisions of this act, for the transportation of persons or property, or that any regulations or practices whatsoever of such carrier or carriers affecting such rates, are unjust or unreasonable, or unduly preferential or prejudicial, or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of this act, to determine and prescribe what will, in its judgment, be the just and reasonable and fairly remunerative rate or rates, charge or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case as the maximum to be charged."

A penalty of \$5,000 is provided for disobedience of an order, and the forfeiture shall be paid to the United States, and the duty of prosecution for recovery of the forfeiture is imposed upon the attorney-general. Appeals lie to the supreme court direct, and such cases are to have priority in hearing and determination over all other cases, except criminal causes, but such appeal shall not vacate or suspend the order appealed from.

These are some of the important features of the bill which Senator Foraker characterized as "revolutionary." One of the vital questions involved in the controversy is the justice and constitutionality of the enforcement of an order of the commission pending appeal therefrom. That provision appears to be new and difficult of adjustment if the Supreme court should set aside a ruling of the commission. It is a knotty question that should not be "railroaded" through, but receive due deliberation.

Senator Delivered's review of the arguments against the bill may have covered the point suggested in the preceding paragraph, but this does not appear in the telegraphic report of his very able speech which gained for him so much applause. The importance of preserving constitutional rights will no doubt receive that attention which the subject

demands, so that whatever may be the result the measure may prove sound and satisfactory.

A WEISER WHEEZER.

Readers of the Deseret News may not be fully aware of the journalistic antics of a wheezy Dubois organ in Northern Idaho, which keeps up a perpetual clatter on the "Mormon" question, in aid of the Senator who desires re-election and intends to fight for it as an anti-"Mormon" champion. His purpose and that of the little sheet that works for him is to unite Republicans, Democrats, Populists, Socialists, et al, who can become so inflamed against the "Mormon" church as to combine for its overthrow, and place Fred T. Dubois securely in the Senate for another six years' term. To listen to the Weiser Signal, one not acquainted with the facts would imagine that the authorities of the "Mormon" church were engaged in a political campaign in Idaho, and that the liberties of all the citizens of that state were involved in the threatened danger of "Mormon" domination. The Signal has never yet been able to point to any actual fact as ground for its querulous alarms, but like other papers of the same class, utters its warnings and reveals in generalities, without specifying anything real as ground for its grumbling.

We have not paid any attention to its wild and wheezy utterances and splenetic outbursts, because there is really nothing in them worthy of controversy, but we notice an editorial in the Sugar City, Idaho, Times, that takes up the matter, and we therefore touch upon it as an introduction to the article in that paper, which is as follows:

"There is a paper published at Weiser, called the Signal, that seems to have a mania for harping about the so-called 'Mormon hierarchy' and the Mormon Church in general. It delights in repeating every bit of slander or state story about the Mormons that it can pick up. The peculiar thing about it is that it never knows when to stop, but keeps up a continual harangue that makes you feel as though it were in the last throes of some fearful agony. 'We are not in a position to know just what hurts the Signal but it is evident that it is in need of immediate relief. We therefore suggest, without further diagnosis of its case, that it relieve itself of all worry on the Mormon question for the present and cast about for gnats of a larger magnitude nearer home. We feel confident that the Mormon Church will not attempt to dictate the politics of the Signal nor call on it for the payment of anything. The danger is not of such a threatening nature that it need lose any sleep about it. Keep cool Mr. Signal, the Mormon Church is not seeking any power in the state of Idaho that need alarm you in the least.'

A SYMPTOM OF DISEASE.

The following anecdote, told by the San Francisco Argonaut, indicates a most deplorable moral condition among the children of men. It is analogous to the condition of the physical and moral wreck who knows of no enjoyment but that which comes from some poisonous stimulant.

Judge Van Dyke of the California supreme court passed away some time ago. The document distributing his estate was duly published, as is customary. Then, according to the Argonaut, the editor of that paper called on one of his associates and asked him: "Why did you give space to Judge Van Dyke's will?" To this the junior, in some surprise, replied that the jurist's high standing as a judge and a man seemed to call for it. "Not at all," remarked the senior; "true, he was of sterling integrity as a man; of unblemished reputation as a judge; he was a devoted husband and a kind father. But he left an estate of only \$25,000, of which half went to his widow and the other half was divided among his children. The children were all grown up, settled and entirely in accord with their mother and each other. There was absolutely no quarreling between them, or between their mother and them. There was no scandal. Had it been the will of Mr. Yerkes, now, it would have been an excellent idea to give it lots of space, partly because he left so much money and partly because he left so many wives. But the career of Judge Van Dyke was stainless; his estate was small; his family did not fight over it; his will was just; it was according to the law of the state, therefore it was utterly uninteresting."

Truth and honesty uninteresting, while falsehood and rascality claim all the interest of the reading public! Can that be true? Is the taste so corrupted that rotten refuse is preferred to good food—the water from a mud puddle to that of a clear mountain stream? Is the sight so dull that glittering pieces of glass fetch more in the open market than clear diamonds and genuine pearls?

"Entirely uninteresting!" Is it only the thief and the murderer, the fraud and the crook that are interesting? If so, there must be some kind of disease in the social body, which needs immediate attention.

TROUBLES OF THE SULTAN.

Troublesome times have apparently come upon the ruler by the Bosphorus. But that is not a new experience. He is used to the difficulties of his position, and they have, presumably, no terror to him.

In the first place, the United States is again urging upon the Sultan the necessity of keeping faith with this country, as to treaty agreements and promises. For years our government has demanded, for American institutions in Turkey, the same recognition that is accorded to those of other countries. Assurances have always been given that this reasonable demand should be complied with, but no steps have ever been taken to fulfill the promises given. Now, Uncle Sam's patience is about exhausted, and the Sultan will have to act.

In the second place, rumor has it that Great Britain is about to withdraw her protection of the Sultan. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is said to have given unmistakable evidence of a desire for closer relations between his country and Russia. Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary, is also understood to entertain the hope that the differences that have existed between

the two countries regarding their interests in Asia, may be finally adjusted. While he is thought to be opposed to granting concessions to Russia in the Persian Gulf region, he has not concealed his opinion that Britain's interests no longer demand that Russia be prevented by Europe from coming down to the Golden Horn. With Egypt in her possession, England is becoming indifferent to the fate of the Ottoman empire; and the Russophiles in England continue to advise Russia to concentrate her resources upon her historic mission in the near east. Clearly, such rumors must disturb the peaceful slumber of the Sultan.

Furthermore, the rebellion in Arabia, which a short time ago, was reported as ended, is now said to be gaining in importance. A recent dispatch from the island of Perin, in the Red Sea, stated that the insurgents in Yemen are gaining important successes over the Turks, who, after sustaining losses at Sana'a, retreated to Tais with the Arabs in pursuit. The rebels, the dispatch said, whose headquarters are at Ehamr, have occupied Job El Doran and Naabar, and have surrounded Amran. This rising against Turkish rule has been in progress over a year. Several times the authorities at Constantinople have been asserting that the revolt has been crushed, but according to the latest advice the rebels were holding the important fortress of Shikara, and other strong positions. The inability of the Turks to cope with this insurrection may well cause Abdul Hamid to reflect seriously upon the fate of his empire, should England abandon him to the land-hungry European powers.

Another peace disturber comes in the form of a rumor that Russian Jews are contemplating a move to Egypt, or Asia Minor. Should this materialize, Turkey would get another element, inimical to its rule, to contend with. The Turkish government has always endeavored to prevent any large influx of Jews, especially into Palestine. But if a large Russian emigration takes that direction, it will be difficult to stem the tide. The emigrants might, at first, settle somewhere along the Persian gulf, or elsewhere under British protection, but the goal would be Palestine and the land east of the Jordan, and the probability would be that they would become both powerful and independent in that wonderful region. The prospect cannot be pleasant to the ruler of "the faithful."

The Sultan has many troubles. When the proper time comes, the sway of his race over the conquered nations will come to an end swiftly, and "no one shall help him." What is decreed in "The Scripture of Truth" will surely come to pass.

Why isn't "Peck's Bad Boy" cited before the juvenile court?

In society, always speak well of a "bridge" that carries you over safely.

All the news from Algeiras may be summed up in one word, the cry of "wolf."

It's no use to say to the snow, "Never let yourself get hurried," for it does all the time.

John D. Rockefeller disappears and reappears with the facility of a submarine boat.

An air line is to be built to the top of Pike's Peak. Of course it will be a rarefied air line.

The Nell-Tenney prizefight couldn't have been more brutal and fatal had it been a football game.

Harry Orchard was before the grand jury at Caldwell, Idaho, yesterday. His appearance should bear fruit.

The Chicago social settlement for millionaires can never hope to compete with the Newport social settlement for millionaires.

"Put flesh and blood in the senate!" exclaims Leslie's Weekly. Does the Weekly regard Senator Tillman as a straw man?

There's good leather in those Moroccan conference delegates, else they couldn't bear the strain to which they are constantly put.

Robert J. Collier says that he expects to reimburse New York city for the prosecution of the perjury case against the Town Topics editor. This is more manly than Maunly.

Another prize-fighter has been murdered in the ring, for the "amusement" of a savage crowd. Possibly the life of the victim was not worth a great deal to his fellow-men, but, is it not, nevertheless, high time to abolish that kind of entertainment?

The department of superintendence of the National Educational association wants the spelling of the language reformed. It is rather strange that federal control of the matter was not suggested, for no doubt Congress would undertake the reform with "pleasure."

A bill to prohibit in New York even advocacy of the suggestion that persons suffering from an incurable mental or physical ailment to be put to death, has been introduced in the assembly branch of the legislature. The suggestion is brutal, but to prohibit discussion of it is bigotry.

Mrs. Yerkes-Milner says: "I have found out the horrible mistake I made, and will abide by my cooler, more deliberate judgment. The man was after my money. Will he get it? Never." Of course he will. Does the lady suppose that a man of thirty marries a woman of fifty because of her youth and beauty? She is now living and learning.

Senator Foraker closed his notable address on the railroad rate question, with the following memorable words: "They [the people] expect their representatives, especially in this body, with respect to questions of this character, to act intelligently, patriotically and in accordance with their judgment and their oath of office, which binds them

to disregard public clamor." Public clamor should certainly not have any influence upon the Senators of the United States, in the decision of important questions.

THE CHINESE DANGER.

Kansas City Star.
It would not be surprising, then, if there should be a period of serious disturbances in the Far East, that Japan has demonstrated that the military force of the west is not invincible. This unrest, should it prove widespread, will require the exercise of a vast amount of tact and patience on the part of other nations. For the coercion of 400,000,000 persons would be a task from which even a concert of the powers might shrink.

THE VALUE OF GRAY HAIR.

Philadelphia Bulletin.
The hairdresser, as he bent the young woman's lank hair into the S-shaped curl that is called the Marcel wave, faltered: "Of all the American ladies," he said, "who wear false fronts of gray, not one in a hundred has a front of real human gray hair. Why? Because real gray hair for fringes and wigs is as rare a thing as a Valesquez cartoon or a Benvenuto Cellini silver mirror. For one gram of gold you will pay three francs, or 60 cents. For one gram of real gray hair, which is naturally curly, you will pay 15 francs, or \$3. The best gray hair is worth five times its weight in gold. Real gray hair is not on the market. You can only buy it now and then. There is never enough of it to keep the coiffeurs in stock."

SMOKE PROSECUTIONS.

Chicago Record-Herald.
Justice Gibbons "smoke court" is having more work to do than ever as the result of the recent change in the anti-smoke ordinance. Offending proprietors of stationary plants continue to be fined and accused a week or so a week—and in addition large numbers of suits against railroad companies on account of their locomotives are being brought which previously could not be successfully prosecuted. A week ago some twenty-five suits brought fines to the amount of \$350 into the city treasury. This week in fourteen cases \$210 in fines was assessed, and twenty railroad cases went over for later hearing because trial by jury was asked.

A NEEDED LESSON.

Sacramento Bee.
The most needed lesson we have not learned, and that is to keep our missionaries out of China. For the sake of converting a few Chinese to Christianity the missionaries embroil whole nations in bloodshed, in which they perish hundreds or thousands of soldiers from so-called Christian lands. Not only the lives of the missionaries and their families are endangered in China, but also the lives of many other foreigners, visiting that country for business or the pleasures of travel.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Success Magazine for April will contain as one of its features an article by William Jennings Bryan on "Chinese Immigration." This will mark the beginning of a series of strong articles by Mr. Bryan on foreign affairs which this magazine will publish during the coming year.—Washington Square, New York.

The March number of National Magazine opens with Joe Mitchell Chaplin's interesting talk about "Affairs in Washington." Among other features are the following: "Adventures of a Special Correspondent," Gilson Willets; "The Saga of the Five Brothers," E. C. Gause; "Trotting by Light," Charles Warren Stoddard; "Sally, Dick and the Frog," Harold Child; "The Spanish-Speaking World Today," Hubert M. Skinner; "The Practical Sailor Man," J. C. Clausen; "Togo at Close Range," Yone Noguchi; "The Post-office Short Line," Wilbert Melville; "How Tom Kent House," Mary R. Towler; "Native Plays in Favor," Helen Arthur; "The K. K. K.," C. W. Tyler.—Chaplin Publishing Co., 944 Dorchester avenue, Boston, U. S. A.

American Homes and Gardens for March opens with a description of the splendid house of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs at Newport. Durando Nichols contributes an article on "The Model House," showing some successful small houses costing from \$1,200 to \$2,400; the article is numerously illustrated with views and plans. Eben E. Rexford discusses the rose and its culture. M. Alger describes a new irrigation system invented by a Scandinavian physician. George Ethelbert writes on "The Breeding of Pheasants and Their Value on the Country Estate." Jacques Boyer describes small raising in Burgundy. Other articles include a helpful one on fashions in houses; "Sanitary Construction," "The Range and Cooking Apparatus," etc.—Munn & Co., 361 Broadway, New York.

JUST FOR FUN.

They have a music hour at the White House now. One of the pieces they probably don't dare play is "Everybody Works But Father."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Fruit trees are said not to have been damaged by the cold wave, though how the peach crop overlooked the chance to be killed, goodness only knows.—Kansas City Star.

Some of the small towns in this state that cannot afford to buy a fire engine are raising taxes to pay somebody for ringing a curfew bell every night.—Buffalo Commercial.

Magistrate and M. P.—After mature and careful consideration of your case, I have come to the conclusion that you are a lazy good-for-nothing rogue. May I ask if you ever earned a shilling in your life?

Prisoner—Oh, yes, I have, yer 'oner. I voted for yer 'oner once.—Sketch.

Out West.

Passenger—This train is nearly one hour behind time, is it not?
Guard—Yes, that's all right. We'll get in in the usual time.
Passenger—What time is that?
Guard—Two hours late.—Puck.

According to Letter.

There are some literary minded persons who are never satisfied with the spirit of the law, but who consider it necessary to enter into compromises with the letter. Of such was an old citizen of Hopkinton, N. H., a good many years ago, and his juggling with his conscience is recorded by Mr. Lord in the records of the town.

The owner did not yield, nevertheless. A few days afterward the old man called again. He said nothing about the land, but stepped into the owner's barn and picked up a flail.

"What's that?" he asked.
"So you call that a flail, do you? Well, what would you take for it?"
The owner named a very small sum.

"Now I'll tell you what I'll do," continued the old man. "I'll give you the price you mentioned for your land and

this flail. And you mustn't forget the flail. It must be included in the deed."

So the legal instrument was duly made out, signed and delivered, recording the purchase of a certain tract of land situated thus and so, and bounded as follows, and also a certain flail—

Youth's Companion.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
Cures Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

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LAKE THEATRE MANAGER.
TONIGHT & TOMORROW NIGHT
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2:15.
Julius Murry Presents

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A Big Company in a Mammoth Spectacular Comedy.
THE GREAT SWORD FIGHT
EVER PRODUCED ON THE STAGE.
Prices—25c to \$1.50, Matinee—25c to \$1.00.
Monday Evening—The Orpheus Club.

New Grand Theatre
R. J. RIDDELL MGR.

TONIGHT!
MISS GEORGIA HARPER

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Classical Comedy That is a Comedy.
At the Saturday Matinee a Souvenir Portrait of Miss Harper will be given. On Monday Evening, March 5th, a wedding will take place between a young lady of the city and Mr. Geo. Hiley of the Harper Co.
Next Week: Miss Harper in Frou Frou.
Night Prices—15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, Matinee—15c, 25c.

Orpheum

Modern Vaudeville.

THOMAS KEOGH & CO.,
In "The Way He Won Her."
BERNARD MAY TRIO,
DIGNEE TWIS SISTERS,
BONNIE GAYLOR,
THE GREAT LE PAGES,
FRED AND ANNIE PELTON,
THE KINODROME, NEW VIEWS.

Every evening (except Sunday) 25c, 50c, 75c, Matinee Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10c, 25c, 50c.

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TONIGHT IS THE LAST TIME!

To see the Pretty Girls, the Funny Comedians, the Big Vaudeville Acts in.

Miner's Bohemians

EXTRA TONIGHT AFTER THE SHOW! AMATEUR NIGHT.
Commencing Tomorrow Matinee 2:30, "The Yankee Doodle Girls." Another Big One!

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For a bottle of Marsh-mallow Balsam; it will certainly stop that cough—50c the bottle. Free Delivery until midnight

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THE BUSY CORNER.

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It has a lasting fragrance, being made after the famous Parme formula, with all of its original delicacy.

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Successors to Van Sant and Chamberlain.

Reliable Pianos and Organs at low prices. Every customer is a friend made by square dealing. Come and see us.

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Mason & Hamlin, A. B. Chase, Conover, Strohmer, Hobart M. Cable, Cable.

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THE "ALWAYS BUSY" STORE.

Three Good Bargains
IN NOTIONS DEPARTMENT.

TODAY, TOMORROW AND SAT.

25c Hemstitched Handkerch's 16½c Ladies' fine sheer Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with neat, hand embroidered initials all letters, worth 25c each, special for this sale— 16½c	15c Embroidered Top Collars 5c A very pretty line of Embroidered Turn Over Top Collars, in a variety of designs, 10c and 15c qualities will be sold, as long as they last during this sale at— 5c	25c Embroidered Collars 15c Another lot of Embroidered Turn-over Top Collars, some of the prettiest designs ever made, good values at 25c and 25c each, but you may have them now at— 15c
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MILLINERY SPECIALS
TODAY, TOMORROW AND SATURDAY.

This department is supremely attractive this week, with all the early spring novelties. Such a diversity of styles that every face can be becomingly "framed" and at real moderate prices. Here are two specials for the last three days of this week:

No. 1 A very pretty hand-made chapeau, in all the new shapes, turbans, sailors and dome crowns, made up of chiffon, malines and pyroxaline braid, trimmed with flowers and ribbons, an exceptional offer now at— \$4.75	No. 2 Some of the daintiest creations for street wear, neatly and stylishly trimmed in the prevailing mode; the shapes are just those that Dame Fashion has ordered to be worn for Spring 1906. Special for these three days at only— \$3.00
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New goods arriving every day. It will pay you to visit this store often.

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HAS THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE

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It's the Price of a Suit Made-to-Order from Provo Woolen Mills Strictly All Wool Casimeres. We have but a Limited Quantity of these goods. We can get no more.

For the Man of Moderate Means.
High Class Merchant Tailoring.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS.

LADIES' OXFORDS AND SLIPPERS!
NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED.

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